

Of Interest to Every Woman in New England

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF WEARING APPAREL FOR WOMEN

We have now in preparation a new Catalogue which will be ready for delivery about September Tenth

This catalogue will faithfully portray the Fall and Winter Fashions.

It is intended for every woman but particularly the woman of fashion.

Write to us telling that we may have the pleasure of mailing it to you when ready.

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

HOW THE VAULT WAS ENTERED

By EDWIN R. STONE.

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

A policeman stepped into the office of Messrs Weller and Stone, importers, and asked to see a member of the firm. Having been shown into Mr. Weller's private room, he said:

"I have hit on some information to-day, sir, that is very important to your firm. It didn't come to me in the line of duty, sir, so I haven't turned it in. I just thought I'd come to you with it."

"Well, what is it? I won't buy a pig in a poke, but if your information turns out to be correct I'll pay you what it is worth."

"Your vault is to be entered tonight, sir."

"By burglars?"

"Well, sir, they are professional, but the story I got, sir, was that they were to be helped by some one in your employ."

"In that case we must not appear to expect anything, but be on the watch. How did you get this information?"

"One of 'em, blown on the rest."

"What time is the work to be done?"

"Along of 1 o'clock, sir."

"All right. What's your name?"

"Tom Murphy, sir."

"Well, Murphy, come in tomorrow and if our safe has been robbed I'll give you a good tip."

"You mean if it hasn't been robbed?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind lettin' me look over the ground, sir?"

"No."

He tapped a bell, and a clerk appeared.

"Jenkins," said Mr. Weller, "let this policeman see the vault and its surroundings."

The clerk led Mr. Murphy to the vault, and while the cop was examining the approaches, looking up at the ceiling to see how a burglar could come down, and down at the floor to see how a burglar could come up, he bustled himself shutting up, for it was after 5 o'clock in the evening, and the employees were going home.

When Mr. Jenkins was ready to go away himself he looked about for the policeman. Murphy was nowhere to be seen, but the clerk noticed that the vault door, which he thought was shut, was standing ajar. He pushed it in until it clicked and then continued his search for Murphy. Not finding him, Jenkins concluded that he had gone down in the cellar to investigate whether the vault could be approached from that direction. It was rather dark, and Jenkins called. No answer. Returning, he looked over the office in all its departments, but as there were no signs of Murphy he concluded that he had finished his examination and gone away.

About 12 o'clock Mr. Weller met several of the employees at the office and after telling them that he expected the vault to be entered placed them in positions where they could watch without being seen. Then the lights were put out, and the watch began.

Mr. Weller had a sofa in his private room. On this he laid himself to wait. He fell asleep. When he awoke it was broad day. If the vault had been entered during the night he had not been awake to see. Fearful of having been robbed without knowing it, he went out to observe the condition of his watchers. He found every man sound asleep, and one of them was snoring loud enough to waken the dead. Mr. Weller glanced toward the vault. There was no evidence that the door had been drilled or opened. He awakened the sleepers, and each man as he rubbed his eyes looked heartily ashamed of himself.

"You're a pretty lot," said Mr. Weller angrily. "I was informed that the

burglars were to be assisted by one of our office force. It looks very much as though they had been assisted by every one of you. There's no easier way to assist a burglar than to go to sleep when he's burgling. The door hasn't been drilled or blown open, and there isn't any necessity for opening it that way when the man who wishes to get in knows the combination."

While Mr. Weller was thus delivering himself he was shaking up his watchers. When they were all thoroughly awake he went up to the safe, examined it critically, then, applying the combination, turned the knob and pulled open the door.

There was surprise on the face of Mr. Weller and on the faces of all his watchers. A scattered brazen glitter was first visible, filling the interior of the vault; then it developed into a uniformed policeman. But surprise was converted into amazement when the figure of Thomas Murphy, policeman, stepped from the enclosure. He was pale from an all night confinement without sufficient air and had a shamed expression on his face. It was plain to all that he had been locked in the vault. He tried to explain how it happened, but his looks belied his story.

"Your vault has been entered, as you predicted," said Mr. Weller, "and you have earned your reward. But since you are the man who entered it I shall investigate you."

He stepped to the telephone and called for the police. When an officer appeared and saw Mr. Murphy he opened his eyes.

"Well, if there ain't 'Slippery Jim' in uniform!"

"Slippery Jim" had played a shrewd game and as Jenkins hadn't noticed the vault door standing ajar might have succeeded.

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MAINE OUTLOOK IS CONFUSING

Both Parties Claim Victory is Sure

AT THE POLLS MONDAY

Admit Result Will Be Close—An Accurate Canvass Is Impossible—Candidates Have Traveled from One End of State to Other.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 10.—The campaign is over for Gov. Bert M. Fernald and his Democratic opponent, Hon. Frederick W. Plaisted, Augusta, and the disposition of the voters apparently is so confusing that the usual canvass cannot be made with accustomed reliability.

Both candidates have traveled from one end of the state to the other, Mr. Plaisted taking the offensive and the governor naturally the defensive in the platform arguments.

While the orators have been exchanging shot, the respective state committees have been endeavoring to sense the sentiment through canvasses by the local organizations.

The results have not been very enlightening, because the members of the town committees do not appear to be able to definitely indicate the intentions of the voters with that assurance that has characterized their reports in previous campaigns.

Having the more complete machinery, the Republican state committee is in a better position to catch the trend of opinion than the Democrats, especially in the rural sections. The fact that the Republican state committee has not secured a canvass which may be accepted as a safe indication of the way the vote is to be cast next Monday at the state election is significant of the closeness of the contest between Mayor Plaisted of Augusta and Gov. Fernald.

Republican town committees have reported their inability to obtain reliable information as to the attitude of their Republican friends and neighbors. This unusual reticence raises the suspicion that the Republicans who will not communicate their views contemplate voting for the Democratic ticket.

In the cities it is admitted that the Republican canvass has shown great strength for Col. Plaisted, and the returns of the city committees have not surprised the Republican state leaders.

But the apparent uncertainty and lack of the old cohesion that is marked in the reports from the country voting districts have caused the Republicans considerable apprehension for the fate of the head of the state ticket.

Nor are the Democratic state leaders able to do very much better than the Republicans with their canvass. They only assume that the fact that so many Republicans are hesitating about coming out frankly for their party candidates for governor presumes an intention to support the Democratic nominee.

The best that can be said of the results of the canvasses so far is that they show a mighty close race between Gov. Fernald and Col. Plaisted. The candidates themselves and the heads of the respective state committees, Byron Boyd of the Republican and Fred E. Bean of the Democrats, are, of course, confident.

Chairman Bean predicts the election of Col. Plaisted by a substantial plurality, and Mr. Boyd promises a safe margin for Gov. Fernald.

TARIFF BOARD WILL PLAN FOR REVISION

Woolen Schedule First One to Be Investigated—Work Starts at Washington Sept. 21.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The tariff board will meet in Washington on Sept. 21 and lay the foundations for the beginning of a scientific investigation of the three most important schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law.

The woolen schedule, which has been both sharply attacked and strongly defended, will have first consideration. The cotton schedule and the metal schedule will follow in the order named. Two others may be added to the immediate task, if it is possible. What they will be is not determined. It is understood, however, that the board hopes to have at least five schedules thoroughly scrutinized during its first year's work, and it is said such a plan has President Taft's approval.

Whether the fact that the board is meeting in Washington the week that President Taft has called the cabinet to the White House for several days' work behind closed doors has any significance, no one here attempts to say. It is generally accepted as a fact, however, that another revision of the tariff, to be made schedule by schedule as may be needed, will be one of the subjects discussed at the White House conference.

James B. Reynolds, the former assistant secretary of the treasury, who is now a member of the board and its expert on textiles, now is in Scotland on his way back to the United States, after several months' study in Germany. Prof. Henry C. Emery, the chairman, has been in Europe since his return from Europe at his home in New England. Alvin H. ... the land member, is in Chicago.

During the summer the board has been gathering its forces and the experts. The first work of the meeting will be a thorough organization.

SHERMAN "TRUST" MEMBER.

Vice President Stockholder in Involved Cordage Company.

New York, Sept. 9.—James S. Sherman, vice president of the United States, is one of the main stockholders in the Standard Cordage company, better known as the "cordage trust," which a referee appointed by the supreme court recommended Thursday should be dissolved.

Vice President Sherman's name is included in the list of stockholders in the \$2,800,000 corporation, which the referee furnished to the court with his report on the advisability of a voluntary dissolution. Mr. Sherman is credited with 174 shares of stock, and if he paid the par value of \$100 each for the shares he will

CHILDREN'S FACES AWFUL WITH RASH

Ran Over Bodies, Too. Dry and Very Crusty—Used Cuticura and Did No More Scratching. Eczema Disappeared in 6 Weeks.

Now More Than Two Years Ago and No Sign of Trouble Has Returned.

"My two children suffered from an affection of the face and hands. It started first with little red spots which afterwards got bigger until they were the size of five-cent pieces. The outside became dry and very crusty. The rash on their faces was awful and afterwards it ran over the body, too."

"I had a doctor for them but he could not help. Then I read of the Cuticura Remedies. As I am a chemist, having served my apprenticeship in Germany, I did not have much confidence in them. Yet I was soon taught something better, for after I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent the first time the children felt very well and did no more scratching. Then the eczema became dry and entirely disappeared after about six weeks' treatment. This is now more than two years ago and no sign of the trouble has returned, therefore I can recommend the Cuticura Remedies without reserve to all people who are suffering with eczema."

William Greck, 74 Douglas St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Cuticura Ointment (25c) and Resolvent (50c) are sold everywhere. Write for 25c sample and full directions. Cuticura Remedies Co., P. O. Box 100, New York, N. Y.

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Meeting of The Irrigation Congress

COMING event that is attracting a large share of the country's attention just now is the meeting of the national irrigation congress, which will be held in Pueblo, Colo., from Sept. 26 to 30. This will be the eighteenth session of the organization, and that its work is being followed all over the world is shown by the fact that from thirty to forty foreign representatives will be present on this occasion. Several thousand delegates will attend from the various states in this country, including practical agriculturists and irrigationists, heads of the various governmental departments, capitalists and engineers. As Colorado has a larger acreage under canals and ditches than any of the western states, those present will have an excellent opportunity to study the various plans.

If you have paid little or no attention to irrigation it will open your eyes to learn what is being done in this direction. The law less than nine years in existence has given the country twenty-five projects, representing the reclamation of more than 3,198,000 acres of land, at a cost to date of approximately \$60,000,000, while thirteen projects held in abeyance until the completion of the foregoing will add 3,270,000 acres to the crop producing area of the United States.

This total of 6,468,000 acres will furnish homes for more than 3,500,000 men, women and children and add several hundred million dollars to the taxable property of the various states. Irrigation canals representing an in-

vestment of \$150,000,000 are in operation in sixteen arid states and territories, and a harvest valued at \$250,000,000 is the desert's response annually to the intelligent application of water to the sun scorched valleys.

In the states from the Pacific ocean to the Missouri river, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, there are fully 3,000,000 acres under irrigation or to be watered in the not distant future. Allowing an average of twenty acres to a family and five persons to a family, this acreage will support 750,000 persons. It is not unfair to add to this number 750,000 more, representing the number of persons needed to supply the wants of these tillers of the soil and to transport their products.

Many irrigationists claim that an average of ten acres to the family is high enough, but to be conservative an average of twenty is used. On that basis the 3,000,000 acres in the northwestern states would furnish a living directly or indirectly to at least 1,500,000 people, or one person to each two acres.

The possibilities of reclamation and its bearing on the future welfare of the nation can be better realized when we consider that it is possible to reclaim fully 35,000,000 acres of arid or semiarid land by irrigation in addition to that now irrigated and approximately 75,000,000 acres of swamp land by drainage. Between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons are engaged in agriculture in the United States. Practically all the arable land in the humid regions is embraced in the 6,000,000 farms now under cultivation. The average size of these farms is 146 acres.

Under irrigation the tendency is to greatly restrict the size of the farm unit. Experience teaches that in most irrigated districts it is impracticable for a farmer to cultivate a large holding. As a consequence the average farm under ditch is much smaller than in the humid regions. This provision is made for a greatly increased farming population with a corresponding increase in the production of farm products, thereby adding immensely to the country's wealth.

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PLOWED WITH DYNAMITE.

South Carolina Farmer Now Has Best Corn Crop in County.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 10.—T. Henry Caldwell of Spartanburg county, South Carolina, the dynamite farmer, is the only man in America who has employed dynamite successfully in plowing his fields. He now has the best corn in the